mited sense; but it is small art only—the art that flatters the vanities of that aristocracy. The true nurse of art is freedom-the bold spirit and universal intelligence of the peo ple-public pride, public taste-the greatness that grows up everywhere in a free atmosphere, and that needs to be commemorated by

lorious monuments.

We see all this in the bold and magnificent nanner in which art starts into existence here. American art in its beginnings not only surpasses the beginnings of art elsewhere, but it makes a bold step to equal in its first touches the final glories of art in other lands. Only glance at its themes. The large thought of the first Napoleon recognized its greatness in this respect; and one of the first recognitions of erican art in the world was made by that wonderful man to a picture by an American of Marius Sitting on the Ruins of Carthage-a great one of one fallen city desolate on the ruins of another fallen city. Few themes ouched by the pencil are grander; and of those few the same painter chose another in his Landing of Columbus. This grandeur of thought characterizes American art, and, by keeping it above pitiful themes, gives it a nanal spirit. It predominates in the works of those living American artists who are most worthy of the fame they have already won. It is seen in the pictures of Church and Bierstadt. whose pencils are devoted to the most magnificent phases of the American landscape; in those of De Hass, devoted to the treatment of the element that is wrought into our national bistory by so many naval glories; in Powell and Thompson, whose work in the world will be to individualize for the eyes of the future those great-men whose achievements have made their names the household words of our people. These names might alone form the nucleus of a national pantheon. They are a complete circle. They typify the glories that American art is to achieve, as well as the direction it is to take. Such power in expressing the grander modes of nature as we see in Church's Niagara, Andes, and Icobergs, rises far beyond what has hitherto been supposed the limit of painting in that direction-and gives that gentleman the control of a new sphere-a hitherto undiscovered value of art. The world has seen nothing finer in the attempts to represent the splendors of nature on canvass than Bierstadt's picture of the Rocky Mountains. It dwarfs all ordinary landscape pictures as completely as its subject dwarfs the hills that are the usual favored themes of landscape painters. Powell's splendid Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto indicates, as did also Vanderlyn's Columbus, that the American painter need not bunt in European or Asiatic legends for subjects capable of giving the noblest employment to the imagination. Launt Thompson's genius gives promise of a future that will leave him without a living superior in sculpture. Already his Trapper, his Hamlet, his admirable pieces of portraiture and his Napoleon have fixed his fame by their rare and positive excellence He has been commissioned to make a statue of the grand old leader of the Sixth corps, General Sedgwick, that will be an achievement in his true field-a field in which his labors will undoubtedly cast a spleudid lustre on American art. De Haas is one of the few marine painters whose pictures have the very atmosphere of the sea-whose style is as crisp, cleas, fresh and invigorating as the breeze that fills the snowy sails he paints. His sphere is to loom up as grandly in the American Pantheon as do the names of Hull, Bainbridge, Perry, Lawrence, Decatur, Farragut and Porter on the pages of our history.

American artists are different from the major part of those of other lands, in being men of independent character. They never have patrons, and are never the property of picture brokers. Not yielding to any in the fidelity high they study all the moods of natu they do not bend to study the moods of any nor power, and thus never degrade art to caprice. They hardly ever, therefore, become the slaves of necessity, and we do not find in their fives any account of the pitiful shifts that belittle so many of the sons of genius, and are involuntarily kept in memory as we glance at their pictures. In the labors of men such as we have named it is easy to foresee the future literature, music and the drama shall have the same free chance-when they shall feel the inapiration that rises directly from the people, and shall cease to be copied as servilely as the Paris fashions—they also will be equally great. Then, and then only, the American mind will be recognized in all the spheres of intellectual effort, just as distinctly as the grand qualities of the American people are recognized in the last four years of our history.

Ex-Rebels and Emperors. It seems that ex-Governor Harris made an absurd blunder in supposing that he had had an in-serview with the Emperor and Empress 57 Mexico at the imperial palace-"the far famed halls of the Montezumas"-as asserted in his recent letter. The man he saw at the palace, according to his own statement, was obliged to employ a lady as an interpreter; but the following note from Wil-liam A. Buffum, Esq., formerly Consul of the United States at Trieste, who knew the Emperor abroad, lishes the fact that Maximilian speaks English, as he does the other modern 'languages, perfeetly well, and could not, therefore, have required

The letter of Isham G. Harris, ex-Governor of Tennessoe, giving an account of his interview with the Emperor and Empress of Mexico, which has attracted see much attention, contains evidence that Mr. Harris must have been ridiculously imposed ipon. Harris states that he acceeded in escaping the vigilance of the federals, and, after a long and oilsome journey in company with his confederates, eached the city of Mexico, where he was very cordially eccived by the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress harlotte; and that at this audience the Empress, whom e acknowledges to be a clever woman, acted as interpretor. Respecting this statement it is only necestry to remark that the Emperor speaks English about a fluently as anybody, and certainly as well as Harris, and he could, therefore, have no possible use for the rvices of an interpreter, unless Harris on that occasion soke Choctaw. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

services of an interpreter, unless Harris on that occasion spoke Choctaw.

Running away from the federal troops has been too much for our worthy ex-Governor. A journey of fifteen hundred miles on horseback, under the circumstances, would have upset a stronger man. He was fatigued no doubt, and excited on his arrival at the palace, and probably mistook some of their attendants for the imperial famity. Our runawy Tennesseean is like Othelic, of a simple, loving nature, and thinks men Emperors that but seem to be so; and he bas—'not wisely, but too well'—permitted himself to be slightly imposed on by some spanish Jupiter Jeemes and his pretty wile, who "speak English a lestel." It is really to be hoped, for his own sake, that his magnificent coffee and banan plantation of aix hundred and forty acres, near Popecatepett, is not also a ludicrous mistake, derived solely from this supposititious Emperor.

The truth is, these ex-rebels have got so in the

The truth is, these ex-rebels have got so in the habit of blundering in their ideas of government that they are not safe in trusting themselves to their own notions anywhere. We would strongly advise others, who think of going to Mexico, to call at Brady's gallery and procure an imperial photograph of his Majesty, in order that they may, with certainty, distinguish him from his butler.

The Industrial Resources of the South Guarantee for the Commercial Pros perity of the North.

present material condition of the South. The restora-tion of the Union is not practically complete until we re-establish the industrial status of the Southern States. While patriotic men of all classes are vying with each ther in that section to build up the ancient fabric of the one, shattered by the late reveilion, upon the bene nt grounds of reconstruction mangurated by Presi of the country, are scalously at work to reconstruct its commercial and agricultural prosperity. To aid in promoting this object they look to the co-operation of the prosperous North. All the various interests that contributed to the cotton supply of the South have been swept away by the war. The land alone remains, but the implements to work it are destroyed as effectually as if they were a part of the old slave labor system itself.

The importance of maintaining the cotton supply of the South is an absolute necessity in sustaining the commernore interest, however, is attached to this matter in that we published but recently a practical illustration of it. In our special despatches from Liverpool we stated, upon the authority of the United States Consul at that port, to whom it was communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the estimated amount of cotton on hand at the time of the capture of Savannah was one million bales, and the product of this year's growth would not exceed three hundred thousand bales. From the attention which we have recently given to this subjest we are disposed to believe that the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury is correct. But in another point of view than as a statistical fact does this statement re commend itself to consideration. It shows that a spirit of anxiety prevails in the public mind of Great Britain respecting the future growth of the raw material, and to the United States alone the manufacturing interests look for its supply. Our India and Egyptian corresp establishes the fact, heretofore questioned, of the failure of the cotton-growing experiments in those remote regions, and compels the European consumer to depend on the more favored land of the South.

The paucity of the supply of this year's growth of cot ton, the first after the war, naturally suggests a comparison with the annual product of the more prosperous years cotton crop for the year 1859 to have been 5,198,077 sies. The total value of cotton goods manufactured in the United States for 1860 was \$115,137,926, against \$65,501,687 for 1850, or an increase in the general business of nearly seventy-six per cent in ten years. The number of hands employed in the manufacture was 45,315 males and 73,605 females, not to enumerate the universal interest flowed.

A large proportion of the surplus capital of the country should be directed to the development of the legitimate resources of the South—to the work for which nature has adapted her and given to her the triple royalties of soil, sunshine and showers, with skill on tae part of her people to make her, as she has hitherto been, the great

A paramount consideration, in this connection, is the want of our manufacturers for the raw material of cotton, to say nothing of the necessity of its supply for ex-portation, by which we were enabled to regulate our exchanges and hold the balance of trade in our favor. It is evident that if our great manufacturing industry is to be stimulated to its greatest necessity there will be a deficit of seven hundred thousand bales within the next twelve months for home manufacturing purposes. It is manifest that this large deficit cannot be obtained from

The freedman of the South is a skilled cotton day laborer. This immense power is to lie dormant if not employed. The mass of the freedmen of the South are slow to learn new avocations, and, should they be even so apt, it is not to their advantage at this time to learn them, every other field of labor is crowded, and this one the most important, stands most in need of accessions. The negro is free, but he is poor. Freedom, with its inestimable blessings, has enjoined upon him the neces-sity to clothe, to feed, to shelter, to medicate himself and family. All these responsibilities he has incurred with-out work, stock, agricultural implements, money, credit, home or land. For all these articles he is a beggar. The only consideration he can give; with the great mass of the freemen of the world, is his labor. What should be done for him? The whites of the South accept the new order of things in good faith, and will do all in their power, as it is their interest as well as duty, to ameliorate ondition, but are as helpless as he is unless they can employ him. They cannot employ him unless they can pay him and furnish him with the implements of

ustry to work. Cotton is specie-no longer king. When we had the benefit of good cotton crops the balance of trade, as we have seen, was in our favor. Such had been the accumulation of gold that our bank circulation was converti

ble into specie at any time.

In connection with this subject some general proposi tions have been submitted bearing upon the resumption nication addressed to the Chamber of Commerce a few days since, in which a national cotton growing convention was recommended. It was thought that a crop of five million baies could be raised the next year, which at gold prices would be worth one thousand million dol lars. We hardly anticipate such results in such a brief space of time. All that we can expect at present is that attention of the North, and with it the whole country, will be aroused to the necessity of aiding the South in the restoration of its industry and re-establishing it on something like a self-sustaining foundation.

New Buildings.

On Fifth avenue, east side, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and directly opposite St. Luke's Hopital, there have been built-for Mr. W. H. Smith two prirate dwelling houses, twenty-five by sixty-five feet each with cellar, basemant and four stories. The fronts and four stories. The fronts are of heavy brown stone, with heavy ornamental trimmings, architraves, &c., overwindows, and stone portices. over the doors, with fancy brown stone railing, bay windows in the rear and plate glass in all the sash. The stairs and halls are of black walnut, and the internal steirs and balls are of black wainet, and the internal woodwork is finished with the same wood, with marble halls on the first story. The basements will be arranged for billiard room, private store room, kitchen, laundry, servants' baths and water closets. The first story is divided into parlor, dining room and outler's pantry, and the upper stories into rooms and rs, both rooms and water closets. The whole of each building is heated by steam apparatus. There are various other modern appliances to subserve the comfort various other modern appliances to subserve the comfort and luxury of the occupants. The buildings were designed by John Corraja, architect, and are to be occupied by the proprietor as a family residence, are to be fluished by the lat of January, and will cost, in the aggregate, \$120,000. The block will derive much attraction from the contiguity of the Park and grounds of St. Luke's Hospital, which have been latterly improved and beautified at a cost of \$20,000, and at present constitute one of the pleasantest localities in the avenue.

pleasantest localities in the avenue.

BROWN STONE BUILDINGS ON LEXINGTON AVENUE. There are also several private dwelling houses being erected upon Lexington avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. One located on the north side, near Forty-fourth street, is the property of G. Fountain, twenty by forty feet in dimensions, and has three stories, basement and collar. Basement eight and one half feet, first story thirteen feet, second ten and one-half, and third nine and one-half feet. On the first story there are two pariors and marble half, the basement su used for dining room and kitchen, while the upper stories are divided into bedrooms, each of which has marble basin with hot and cold water. It is to have all the improvements of a house of the first class. It is approached by a flight of brown stone stairs—tweive steps; parior windows, vestibule doors and headlights are glazed with polished plated glass. The carved trusses, circular hoad and corpice caps are hundsomely worked over the front door, and the front wall has heavy carved cornice on top. It is to be finished the 1st of March next, and will cost \$15,000.

It is to be finished the 1st of March next, and will constit 500.

Above this are two brown stone buildings belonging to Cornelse O'Reilly, and intended one as a family residence, the other to let. Each building is fifteen and a half by fig. store feet, four stories high, rear wall, faced with front cock, has large bay windows to the perform on the first store, and upper stories commodiously apportioned into cambers and apartments, each supplied with het and cold water, and all beated by air conducted from the furnace as the subceilar. The windows and doors are trimmed who handsome architraves and cornices, and main ornamental cornice above. The halfs are of marble, and manhal and fire places claborately carved. The buildings with not be compisted this the list of March, 1866. Cost of both, \$40,000.

of March, 1866. Cost of both, \$40,000.

ON FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.

Some ten feet from the latter buildings are the rear walls of four other private dwelling bosses. Fronting on Fifty-fifth street and situated on the corner of Lexington avenue. They are eighteen feet and three inches by forty-six feet, three stories high, with basement and under cellar, and have front walls of due brown stone from Middlesex quarries. They are supplied with all modern improvements, will coat sixy thousand dollars, and were finished about the lat of November.

* ON FORTY-SIXTH STREET.

Mesers Dishrow & Whiteheld are also building five larger houses on Forty sarth street, north side, one hundred and (wenty five tests of Lexington arouse.)

cenars, basement, and three stories, heated by hot arr, and furnished throughout with all usual modern appliances for a superior class of dwelling houses. John Correja is the architect. The outside trimmings are to be tasteful—there will be marble vestibules, and the halls also will be marbled. They will cost fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each, and will form a very fine looking block. The work will be completed about the lat of April, 1866.

THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Affair-State ment of an Eye Witness, &c.

The Russ-Dayton shooting case still attracts con ble public attention, and from the very full published reports both parties in the affair have enlisted sympa-

William H. Buss, the chief actor in the affair, is still at the Brooklyn City Rospital, in Raymond street. He oc-cuples the double position of patient and prisoner, as he is in charge of and constantly watched, day and night, by both of the Forty-third precinct police. On yesterday he was visited by numerous friends, among whom were Mr. Corlies, of the Mexican Loan Agency, 57 Broadway two young gentlemen, whose names did not transpire who, it is said, travelled with him in Hayti; Miss Dayton's brother; Mr. Smith, a city surveyor, of New York, and wife, with whom he boarded eight or nine years: Mrs. Tift, and Russ' housekeeper, who is now taking care

and wife, with whom no boarded eight of mix year.

Mrs. Tift, and Russ' housekeeper, who is now taking care
of Miss Dayton.

With all these visitors he conversed with some reticence,
and directed his conversation to the shooting of Miss
Dayton, at all times requesting his own death and that of
his intended victim. To an inquiry whether he still
desired the death of Miss Dayton he replied he did, but
with the qualification that if she wished to live as much
as he was led to suppose he had no objections.

MIS PRIENDSHIP FOR MISS DAYTON'S BROTHER.
When young Mr. Dayton visited him yesterday trecognition was quite warm and reciprocal, and evine the fact that the attachment they had for each other to fore this affair remains unshaken. Their conversation wery brief. Russ told Mr. Dayton that there was twen dollars in his desk at his office in New York, which wished him to get and retain haif the amount.

THE ACT PREMEDITATED—CONFESSION.

He confessed to officer Powers that he had determined to take the life of Miss Dayton ten days before he attempted the act, and for that purpose purchased one of Smith & Wesson's No. 1 pistols. HIS CONDUCT TOWARDS HIS PHYSICIAN.

Russ evinces great repugnance towards his attendant physician, Dr. Fox. This arises from the fact that he does not wish him to effect his recovery. Dr. Enos, the medical gentleman who performed the operation on Russ on Sunday, attends regularly on the patient.

He requested his former housekeeper to take charge of his effects. From this fact the inference may be deduced that he anticipates his death.

HIS CONDITION.

The hospital surgeon pronounces the wounded man condition as favorable; but facts seem to warrant a diferent supposition. A portion of the bullet is still it the brain, the left eye has become bloodshot, and ye terday afternoon a swelling on the left side of the need indicating inflammation, was quite visible. The sight the right eye is destroyed entirely, and it was thoughtrom the discharge from it that it is running out.

MISS DAYTON'S CONDITION.

Last evening Miss Dayton's condition was considered favorable. She retains all her faculties and converses some with her friends. One of the bullets is still in the brain, and so far has baffled the skill of her physician to

some with ner freenas. One of the odnicis sail in the extract it.

STATEMENT OF MB, HUGH ALLEN.

Mr. Hugh Allen, agent, doing business at No. I Coet ies slip, New York, residing at 60 Harrison street, an one of the eye witnesses to the affair, states that at dus on Saturday evening, as he was proceeding up Clinto street, precaded on his side of the way by another get tleman, on the opposite side of the street he noticed lady and gentleman walking along apparently ver quietly side by side. As he looked there was a report of what he thought first was a detonating cracker or some other invention saturatory of Christmas. The first report was followed by another, and yet the partiess walked of side by side, as if nothing of unusual importance was transpiring, which circumstance settled the impression in the anind of Mr. Allen that the were a youth and perhaps a young lady, the former of whom was celebrating the advant of Christma in a noisy manner. A third report unsettled the soviction, and he hastened to the parties on the side walk, and the man had at that time proceeded about to feet further. Mr. Allen noticed him on the instant rais a pistol to his head and fire. The flish was plainly stopped to the said own beside the body of the young lady. He raised upon his elbou however, immediately after and deliberately fired a shinto the body of the woman, who, for the first time transpiring in their view, Mr. Allen and the bast short of the seene that wit ranspiring in their view, Mr. Allen and the gentlema anear bim ran across the street to the assistance of the acty becoming aware of the nature of the seems that was transpiring in their view, Mr. Allen and the gentleman near bim ran across the street to the assistance of the injured parties. On reaching the lady she said, "I am bleeding; take me to No. 193 Clinton street." Referring to her companion she said, "Ha is William H. Russ, of No. 57 Broadway." The whole transaction did not occupy more than thirty seconds.

City Intelligence. THE MAYOR ELECT. -The Hon. John T. Hoffman will receive his friends at the City Hall on New Year's Day, from twelve to two o'clock. After Saturday, the 30th inst., he will take up his readence at the Chrendon Hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and Eighteeath street.

Councilmen elect was held during last week for the purpose of electing or deciding upon a permanent Presider and Secretary, but it was not fully attended and the caucus adjourned until last evening, when it held its second session, in the rooms at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. After due organization an election was entered into, and Alex. H. Keech, of the Sixth district, a republican member, was appointed President of the Board, and Mr. Babcock Secretary. This selection, which it is thought will be unanimously adhered to by the members—all but two or whom were present at the convention last evening—will have a majority of two for the republicans in the newly constituted Board of Councilmen. They atand eleven democrats and thisteen republicans.

THE APPROACHING PRIME FIGHT. -The second instalment of the stake money in the forthcoming fight between Morris Phelan and Jim Kerrigan was put up tast evening at Dan Kerrigan's, 41 Oliver street. The backers of both the principals were present, the men having gone into the principals were present, the men having gone into training. This makes three bundred dollars of the amount to be fought for, namely, are hundred dollars. The remaining two instalments of one hundred dollars as afte will be put up on Tuesday, the 2d and Tuesday the 9th proximo. On the putting op of the final sum an agreement will be come to as to the whereabouts of the night, which is to take piace on the 16th of January. Great anticipations are entertained as regards the affair, which promises to be well managed, such a stroady creating some excitement among sporting men.

holds its annual convention to day at Cooper Institute. There is considerable business to come before the convention, as this is the first session held since the close the way. The Zetas lay saids all political animosities and again receive Southern delegates into their mystic circle. This will be the most important convention of the brotherhood for many years past. Delegates are expected from all colleges where there are chapters. After the evening assistent the members will adjourn to one of the notels where a sumptuous repast will be prepared for them.

pared for them
Towns Drawn.—The suggestion has several times been
made to the warden of the city prison that in view of
the giorious and happy Cantana which everybody has the giorious and happy Carinas which everybody has so much enjoyed this year that something a little extra, or something different from bread and coffee, be provided for the innestes of the Tombs for their New Year's dinner. Capitain Goulter, the warden, wishes us to say that he proposes to give to all those confined in the Tombs (the average being four hundred) a New Year's dinner, which shall consist of roast beef, roast turkey, and all the "disins," provided sufficient encouragement be offered to enable him to raise the "turkey." The "fixina," cooking, serving up, &c. Capitain Coulter will assume the responsibility of himself. All those disposed to contribute to the cause can do so by sending 'turkey," or an equivalent in greenbacks, to the Tombs any time before next Saturday night.

Ball of the Italian Benevolent Society is an

annual ball of the Italian Benevolent Society is ananounced to come off at Irving Hall on Friday evening, January 5. This affair promises to be one of the most entertaining and brilliant of the season. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Italian Evening School, a most praiseworthy institution. Doings of the Santarr Police .- Captain Lord, of the

Sankary Company, yesterday made the following report

Sanitary Company, yesterday made the following report to the Police Commissioners:—

GENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, 3 300 MULERREY STREET, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1865.
TO THE HONOLELLE THE BOARD OF POLICE:—

GENTLEMEN—The following is the amount of work performed by the members of my command for the week ending Dec. 23, 1865.—There have been 407 complaints made, and notices nerved for the cleanising of 197 sinks, 35 privies, 37 yards, 25 hours sewers, 21 cellars, 1 stable, 32 houses, 4 slaughter houses, 12 areas and alleys, 3 cesspools and cleaterns, and for the repairing of 6 sinks, 4 sidewniks, 1 house, 2 stoops, 1 chimney, 1 coal vault and 26 hydrants and waste pipes. There have been cleaned under service of previous notice 194 sinks, 34 privies, 46 yards, 24 cellars, 94 houses, 27 house sewers, 24 areas and alleys, 1 stable, 4 desapools, and repaired 5 sinks, 8 sidewalks, 6 chimneys, 2 vault covers and 15 Crotonpipes and hydrants. Total complaints, 407; total clean-sed, 481.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. G. LORD, Captain Sanitary Company.

Free Overshouse and Drowned.—About half-past seven

PRIL OVERBOARD AND DROWNED,—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, as the Fulton ferryboat America dressed man, supposed to be a laborer, fell overboard from the bow and was at once swept under the wheel. The boat was immediately stopped, the small boat lowered, and every exertion made to recover the unfortunate man, but without success. No trace of the body could be found, and it is supposed that he was killed by the wheel.

the pieces set down for performance being Sam an parts. In the character of Sam he displayed wonder ful powers of versatility; and in the course of the play, as also at the conclusion, he was called before the cur tain, where he received the cheers of the audence who appeared greatly delighted with his acting He was creditably sustained by the other member of the company. Mr. Chanfrau was equally success ful in Mose, his delineations of that personage fro quently eliciting bursts of applause. With respect to the capacity of the Broadway theatre for the accommodation of the public, a few words may be here appropriately said. Christmas sight fully put the pacity of this popular house to the test. On that occa-sion the admissions numbered 2,052, and the receipts amounted to \$1,286 50. The pieces were Sam and Mose, Mr. Chanfrau, who is a native artist, playing in both with which his name is now so popularly connected The numbers present in the theatre on Christma night were the largest ever collected within its would have exceeded \$3,500, and in their last engage nent of twenty-four nights, when the rates were th same as at Wallack's, the receipts would have reached \$1,882 25. These figures show why Mr. Wood, the manager, has been so pecuniarily successful. Mr. Chan-frau's engagement is announced to last till the end of next week. Those who desire to see capital comic acting should go see him at once.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-THE PRENCH COMPANY. This evening the new French company will play for the first time in this city. Among those who will make their débûte on this occasion we note the names of Mesdames Pauline Potel and Amelie Hinry, and Messrs. Armand Genty and Edmond Livry, from the principal Parisian theatre. Of former favorites, Madame Larmet and Messrs. Chol, Rousseau and Delignes will reappear. Scribes' Bataille de Dames (The Ladies' Battle), and the Fille de Dominique (vaudeville), will be given. As the company will play but twice before the new theatre is finished, we expect the Academy to present to-night a grand array of beautiful ladies and brilliant toilets.

SAM LONG'S BENEFIT AT THE NATIONAL CIRCUS. Sam Long, that extraordinarily funny fellow, the clows at the new National Circus, in the Bowery, is to have a benefit this evening. The whole company of the house will come out in support of Sam, assisted by a host of volunteers, among whom are Mrs. Nat Austin, the beautiful vocalist; Mile Marietta Zanfretta, James Madigan and others. Sam Long himself will introduce octave of cats "running from the little kitten to the large Thomas," who will discourse most eloquent music. Five other clowns will be present, all with new songs and funny sayings, as they are determined that Sam and his cats shall have a crowded house and a bumperof milk-during the holidays

Miscellaneous Theatricals.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence were announced to ap pear at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, on Christmas Day. The French Spy was played there at a grand

The Sea of Ice, and The Poor Strollers, or Camilla' Husband, were popular at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, when the last California mails left. Jackson played the herome in the first, assisted by Messra Boniface, Harry Jackson and Louis Aldrich, as Carlos, Barrabas and Raoul. In the last named piece Mrs. Harry Jackson personated Lady Camilla Hallstone. The farce, fresh to the Californians, A Quiet Family, was

given in conclusion.

Mr. B. E. Bandmann bas had a satisfactory benefit in Narcisse and the fourth act of the Merchant of Venice were performed on the bocasion. Mr. Bandmann con-cluded a six weeks' star engagement.

At the Metropolitan theatre, San Francisco, the Colleen Bawn was brought out in the last day's of November, The cast included Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Pauncefort, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Hinckley, Mrs. Judah and Mrs. Yesmans. The Jubilee House, The Octoroon and The Bull in a China Shop were also given with success in the same

house, | Mile, F. Vestvall personated Games, the Jewish Mother and Fortune Teller, before a crowded audience at the Metropolitan, San Francisco, November 26. During her engagement at the Metropolitan Mile. Vestvali wil appear as Alesandro Massaroni, in the Brigands, and play also in Temptation and Hearts are Trumps.

At Maguire's Academy of Music, San Francisco, they lately had Nine Points of the Law and How to Make Home Happy on the boards. The company includes Miss Emily Thorne, Dan Setchell, Harry Wall, Mesars. Woodhull, Pardey, Mitchell, Thayer, Similair, the Sisters Worrell and Miss Land, Arrah no Poke, as it is termed, provoked immense fun during ten nights in succession. Mr. Webb, the author of Arrah na Poke, had a benefit in the house, November 28. John Brougham's extravaganza Pocahontas was also on the

Madame Anna Bishop and Mr. Charles Lascelles bave paign" through the towns extending to Washoe. They propose to give a few concerts in San Francisco and ther all for Australia, if not induced to prolong their stay by offers which have reached them from Victoria, Columbia, Oregon and Northern California. Madame

Bishop sang at Oukland, Cal., November 28. Armh na Pogue and Arrab no Poke have be in Virginia City, Nevada. Mr. John S. Potter opened his new Academy of Music, in Salt Lake City, with Richelleu, November 14. He had eight hundred dollars in the house.

Miss Lizzio Parker, the vocalist, has returned to

The Niagara Ship Canal and the Boston Beard of Trade.

Bosrox, Dec. 26, 1865.
The Transportation Committee of the Boston Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon at which Mr. Horace H. Day, of New York, presented his system of cana with inclined planes as substitutes for ordinary locks

capable of passing steamships of one thousand two passed around the Falls overcoming three hundred and twenty feet elevation in the incredibly short time of half an hour, saving a day and a half in the round trip of each vessel. By this plan the vessel never leaves the water, but is drawn up the plane while floating in a iron case or Movemble lock, Mr. J. W. Convers was in

iron case or novemble lock, Mr. J. W. Convers was in the chair. Mr. W. B. Spooner, at the close of the hearing offered, and the Committee unanimously adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Board of Trade be and they are aby tendered to Mr. Day for the able and interesting presentation he has made of the subject of inclined planes as a substitute for lockage on the proposed ship canal around the Falls of Nigara, and that Mr. Day may reat assured that the Committee will give such consideration to the merits of the question as its great importance demands.

Canadian Affaire.

CAUSE AND PROBABLE SPFECT OF MR. SROWN'S RETIREMENT.

[From the Toronto Leader, Dec. 25.]

We are in a position to state that the retirement of Mr. Brown did not arise (as has been alleged) from personal hostility or jealousy, or sense of injustice, or personal feeling in any shape; but simply and solely because Mr. Brown could not, in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the people of Canada, take the responsibility of that which his colleagues had resolved upon. Every minister of the crown, on assuming office, takes a solemn oath that he will give advice on each matter that comes before him to the best of his judgment and ability; and in this matter it was the conviction of the President of the Council that the course approved by his colleagues was zerong and dangerous.

We are in a position to say with certainty that, however painful may have often been the position of Mr. Brown and his two reform colleagues—combined as they were in a government with nine political opponents—and however carnestly Mr. Brown may have looked forward to the bour of release from such a position—still it was with the very greatest regret and reluctance he felt himself compelled to leave the Cabinet as this moment. The great work for which the coalition was formed was yet unaccomplished; for eighteen months all the multifarious difficulties of the situation had been laboriously encountered—and now success seemed almost on the point of attainment. Was that a moment when so carnest a man could winday resign to other hands than his own the completion of the work he had so largely contributed to design and mature? Assuredly nothing but the most imperative sense of duty could have impelled to such a step.

No one can feel more deeply than does Mr. Brown the need at this moment of wise and patriotic and united action on the part of all the public men of Canada. If he has left the government, it was because there was no way open for bim to remain; and assuredly his leaving will not change his course in the slightest degree. Out of o

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Our Plorence Correspondence. FLORENCE, Nov. 30, 1865.

Coronomics at the Opening of the Italian Parliament—
Victor Emanuel's Speech—The Liberal and Clerical
Parties—Ravages of the Cholera at Naples—King Bomba

and the Pope-Family Jars in the Bourbon Household, The great event of the week here has been the speech delivered by King Victor Emanuel at the opening of the present session of the Italian Parliament at Florence. His Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princes Humbert and Amedee, and attended by his

military staff, was received by a joint deputation from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and conducted to the throne with the customary ceremonies, the Senators and Deputies rising to their feet and greeting him with prolonged cheers. After the King had seated himself upon the throne, Prince Humbert took place upon his right and Prince Amedee on the loft, both being dressed in full military uniform. The royal group included a number of princes and high officials, among whom were the Cabinet Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the minister of the royal house hold and the military and civil officials of his Majesty's staff. The foreign ministers were present in full diplomatic uniform, and the galleries were filled with a brilliant array of elegantly dressed ladies.

The city was gally decked out with flags and banners. The militia and the troops in garrison here were drawn up in a double line, bordering the route followed by the cortege, and a dense crowd filled the streets, notwithstanding the driving rain.

In the Parliament House, after the obsers had ceases, the Keeper of the Great Seal, at the order of his Majesty requested the Senators and Deputies to be seated. Next, the newly elected members took the usual installation eath, Prince Humbert being the first sworn in as a Senator. After these formalities had been gone through the King rose and delivered his opening speech in a strong, clear voice. As you have doubtless already received and published the royal discourse I need not give it here.

Both in sentiment and style it is wretchedly weak and inspid. The two main points, relating to the sentiment.

received and published the royal discourse I need not give it here.

Both in sentiment and style it is wretchedly weak and insipid. The two main points, relating to the reignous question and the negotiations with Rome, are clearly and vigorously treated. As for the remainder, it is nothing more than a mass of weak verbiage.

Great applause was manifested upon the utterance of the words expressive of the intention of the government to clear away all the obstructions in the path of progress met with in the past by separating the Church from the State, and by suppressing the various religious corporations. This clear and energoic check given by the Italian liberals, through the King, to the abstruct and impotent efforts of the clerical reactionists was noble and opportune, and was universally and deservedly applauded. Generally a speech from the throne is estensibly a mere business like discourse, but in fact it is the expression of sentiments of the a sovereign addressing himself directly to his people.

Generally a speech from the throne is estensibly a mere business like discourse, but in fact it is the expression of sentiments of the a sovereign addressing himself directly to his people.

In the composition of the speech in question, however, the Italian Ministers of State were not sufficiently in pressed with the greatness of their task; they neglected many essential points, and were either unwilling or unable to sour above the golden mean of official usages and phrascology.

That unwelcome visitor and dire scourge, the cholera, has been in our midst for some time past, and at present there appears little probability of getting rid of its fearnspiring presence. The epidemic is most severely felt at Naples, where its victims number over one thousand per day. Business is at a standstill there, and the beautiful city wears a gloomy and desolate appearance.

The prominent topic of conversation is the cholora, and the statistics of its daily ravages are antiously looked for and read. Instead of theatres, balls, parties, celebrated singers, dancers and other fashionable themes, the conversation in social circles is at present almost exclusively concentrated upon the precautions and remedies, more or less infallible, necessary to arrest or cure the dread disease. Were any one, unaware of the satiaty condition of the city, to find himself in a Neapolitan social entertainment, the hygienic, therapeutic, pathological and chemical character of the conversation would assuredly lead him to suspect that he had through mistake got into a consultation of doctors instead of a private parlor. By nine o'clock each evening the city appears completely deserted, as few of the inhabitants are to be seen out of doors from that hour until ten in the morning. The scourge is not confined to the lower classes, but has extended to the hiptest grades of society, eight persons having died from it in the royal household. The victure of the activity and the provide parties of the converse at Rome, to the effect that the Pope has notified F

no longer recognize him as King of the Two Scilies, and that from that date forth all official and diplomatic relations between the two courts must cease. The Bourbon strove to change the Pope's resolution, but his Hollness remained inflexible. Letters received from Rome informs me that the Court of Naples is in a state of confusion. The King's carriages and horses are being sold, and his pictures, plate, furniture and other portable effects are being packed for speedy removal. It is said that scenes of a most scandalous and indecorous nature have taken place between Francis II. and his mother-inlaw, the Queen dowager, and between the ex-royal couple. King Bomba taxes his spouse, whose health has broken down under a long course of dissipation and excess, as the main came of his misfortunes on account of the recognition of Italy by Bavaria, the country of Francis queen. The Farnese palace, and the property of the ex-King in the Papel Sistes, have been offered for saic, and it is believed that the Emperor Napoleon latends to purchase the same for a present to Engenie.

Boctor Barry, a surgeon in the English army, recently died at Uorfu. He was well known as a skiriful surgeon, and bore a reputation for great eccentricity. On his deathbed he gave orders that he should be buried as he lay, without the usual preparation given to the bodies of the dead. This excited the curosity of his attendants, and before placing him in his coffit they made an examination, discovering that the doctor was a woman.

Several assassinations have been perpetrated at Naples by the Bourbonist agents, one of the victims, being Signor Sashini, a Roman geatleman, who took part in the seizure of the papers of Baron Cozenza, the conspirator.

Signor Santini, a Roman gentleman, who took p seizure of the papers of Baron Cozenza, the co

Musical Intelligence.

are informed that Mme. Castelmary Sax, th prima donna at the Grand Opera at Paris, selected by Meyerbeer for the part of the Africaine, has had at ebrity, for taking a name to which she is not entitled. compromise was attempted, and the lady had consented to call berself Saxe, but the negotiations failed, and the suit will be followed up. Mme. Sax was formerly a singe at a cafe, where she was remarked by Mme. Ugalde, wh gave her instructions and developed her magnificent voice. The pupil is now in her glory at the opera; whilst the teacher, after a short engagement at the Housses, i singling in a fairy piece at the Porte St. Martin.

The King of Bayarla has, it is said, personally investgated a conflict which had arisen between M. Phetermaier the chief of his Cabinet, and M. Richard Wagner, the musical composer. After hearing explanations the parties, his Majesty, we are told, informed M. Wag per that he had better pass a few months in travelling

donna, are flattering. The Trovelor of Kilan says:-La Giovanni, in the part of Amelia, in Rollo in Marchero gave evidence of incontestible talent. She is a young actress, with a fine, read voice, displays much taste in musical physics, and possesses no little dramatic sentiment. Her success was most brilliant, and the public recalled her many times with the greatest demonstration. of applause.

Of Baraglio, the young and handsome tonor from the

Italian Opera, Paris, the Paris journals say that he pos sesses the finest of gracia voice heard since Rubin!

Medeme Ristori is performing to the most enthusiastic admirers wherever she appears in the Old World, notwithstanding that she has already performed in all the prin-

cipal cities of Europe several times. The *èclat* with which she is still received is unabated. She closed an engagement in Variania in the end of October. From there she went to Frages, on the first of November, thence to Hanover, and from Hanover to Amsterdam and the Hague. On the 23d of December she was to be in emain until the 13th of February, 1866.

Mile. Theress Lablache, grand-daughter of the great basso, has been married to M. Rokitanki, a base singer known at the Italian theatres of London.

GRIST AND MARIO IN THE PAMILY CIRCLE. A letter of recent date, from Florence, contains the following notice of the every-day life of these distin guished artists in their present home circle:-Mari (Marquis of Candia) and Grist, with their three daughters are now staying at their Villa Salviati, near Fiesole. For beauty of situation, dimensions of the saloons, elegance of furniture, and variety of art treasures, I have seen no villa in this neighborhood preferable. Madame Grisi very good-naturedly, contributes to the musical enter tainments of private friends, and since Mario's return from his late tour in England he is daily engaged directing the works in progress on the estate. Whether Gri returns to the stage next year, as reported in London papers, remains yet a secret. The general wish of all her friends and admirers is that she will limit her vocal Royal Italian Opera, and will not desert Costa,

Artistic Intelligence.

A public competition has been opened at Rouen, France, for the design of a monument to the memory of Court, the historical painter, lately deceased. The successful candidate is to have the right of executing the work, which must not exceed 5,000f, in value,

M Gerome, the French painter, has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, by nineteen votes against fourteen. He is forty ego years of ago.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hemphis Appeal of December 29 has the following account of the meetings of General's Sherman and Johnston in that city—General Joseph E Johnston, the beloved commander of the late Confederate "Army of Tennessee," arrived in our city yesterday morning, stopping at the Geyono. His visit was one purely of business, limited to a few busy hours—leaving, as he did, on the five o'clock packet. He was rapturously welcomed by the few of his old comrades who knew of his being in town, and who had the good fortune to exchange hurned greetings with him. It is something of a coincidence that he and General Sherman should have met here—the one in the discharge of his ordinary military duties, and the other in the pursuits of private business. Their meeting was characterized by the kindliness which ever inspires the true soldier when hostilities have ceased. Their previous meeting in North Carolina was pignant with momentous results. Then they met as chemical Now they are friends and fellow countrymen, cheristang for each other respect and kindness. Cannot the country emulate the example of these two greatest of living commanders?

Non-Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26-Midnight.
There are no signs of the Belgian. It is raining.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

	Year Buding
Name of Paper	May 1, 1866
HKRALD	.\$1,095,000
Times	
Tribune	. 252,000
Evening Post	
World	. 100,000
8un	. 151,079
Express	. 90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.	871,990

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Affairs at the National Capital-The Fenian Excitement-The Scare in Canada-Our English Claims-The Latest News from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, &c., &c. The Cunard mail steamship Java, Captain Cook, with

leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at fifteen minutes past en o'clock this morning.

The New York Heraro-Edition for Forone-will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. It will contain:—Intercating intelligence from the Na-tional Capital, with a report of the proceedings of Con-

gress; Full account of the Fenian difficulty in the United States, with statements on both sides of the question; Report of the late Fenian Scare on the Canadian border: The petition of Citizens of Boston asking Congress to de mand Redress from England for the vessels destroyed by the Anglo-Rebel Pirates; Late and important News from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and accounts of all important events of the week

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Enough to supply the whole city, for sale very cheap.
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A Boon.—Ward's Ladies' Paper Collars AND CUP'S. ALSO GENTS, wholesale and restall. One lady's Collar sent free to the trade, with latt of prices and drawings of different system. S. W. R. WARD, 387 Broadway, N. Y. A .- Holiday Presents .- Pollak & Son,

Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourtaineet. Pipes and Cigar Holders at wholesale and retail, cut o order, mounted with silver, repaired.

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and information sent.
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A.—Brides and "Engaged" Young Lo dies may positively expect to find among their Christmas a New Your's couvenirs the splendid flacons of PHALON NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, which have been prepar appressly for the festive season. 517 Broadway.

At 16. Mondes', No. 645 Brondway.— Chocolate for the holidays. MENDES' annual holiday exhibition was opened Saturday, Dec. 16, 1865, containing an elegant assortment of French fancy Boxes. Bobonniares and carved wood Boxes. A large variety of Chocolate Toys and Chocolate Bonbons. A.—The Poet Spoke of the "Dying or a rose in aromatic pain," which must be a sort of estatic agony, and carrying the aromatic to an extreme. Mo such fatal consequence is produced by the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, which, on the contrary, yields pleasure and adds to the charms of life.

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27/ and 229 Chrysite street.

French Twists (Cotts), 53 to \$10; Splendid Switches, \$4 to \$50; Grecian Curls, \$5.50 to \$50. a PECKHAN'S Hair Barear, 25; Grand street, near Bowery up stairs. Ladice har dressed on New Year's Day.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Char-ty -WHERLER & WILSON'S Lock Stileh Sewing Ma-nines and Button Hole Machines. 625 Broadway. Howe Sewing Machine Company.

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did Gifes. Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Slippers, Slippers, Ac., for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, at BEOUKS, N. V. Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 375 Broadway. If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use That

old and well tried remedy, MRS, WINSLOW, SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, regulate the bowels. It relieves the child for rects acidity and wind colle, and, by giving the

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opened, in connection with his or fown establishment, No. 623 Broadway, a new store. No. where his Honday Hats for from the corner of Broadway where his Honday Hats for gentlemen are obtainable at se Knox prices. This is a convenience that the proble will appreciate. Marriage and Cellbacy—An Essay of Warning and Instruction for young men, that published by the Howard Association and seat in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Add-as Dr. J. Skiffin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadophia, Pa.

New Things on Ice .- The Skating Cape